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seem so striking. While thus noticing a selected range in reference to dissemination, another peculiarity comes to mind, viz., that on these same hill sides, it seems to select a *zone* of growth. This zone commences about the middle of the hill and with this as a base extends about half way to the top; the plants being most thrifty and abundant on the southern exposures. There is certainly something peculiar in this limit of range, as the lower portions of the hills offer, to all appearances, as favorable conditions for growth as the upper. The same might also be remarked in reference to many localities back from the river.

However the special object of this note is to point out some peculiar effects of cultivation upon this plant. The specimens I have are from the garden of Mr. E. A. Rau, Bethlehem, Penn., and the peculiarities are that *the leaves are prominently 4 to 5 lobed—lobes acute and mucronate*. I have just examined some 40 specimens collected here with the following results: 80 per cent *entire to undulate*, and 20 per cent *distinctly toothed*; in no specimens that I have ever seen have the leaves appeared lobed. We further notice that the leaves of the cultivated *Jeffersonia* are 4 to 5 times as large as those found in the woods and the pod is also much larger and heavier. The flowers the writer has never seen, but would infer that they were also much larger. I take the liberty to append a note from Mr. Rau in reference to this plant. He says, "The *Jeffersonia* was taken from the garden of Mr. Jacob Wollé, of Bethlehem, Penn., and as the plant has been detected by Mr. Wollé near Narrowsville, Bucks county, along the Nockamixon rocks, this may be the source of the specimens of which we write." Mr. Rau further adds that however uncertain the length of time this has been cultivated by Mr. Wollé, he knows it to have been under cultivation more than 12 years. Doubtless many others have noticed variations as a result of cultivation and failed to give publicity to their observations. But it seems to me both interesting and profitable to notice such marked effects as the one just described.—A. H. YOUNG, Hanover, Ind.

NATURAL GRAFTING.—Some five miles north-west of Hanover I was surprised to find a good-sized tree of *Carpinus Americana*, or Water Beech, apparently growing on the trunk of *Fagus ferruginea*, or the common Beech. A closer examination showed that the trees had started close together, and instead of one crowding the other out, they had coalesced, their bark had become continuous, and below where they fork it is impossible to tell which is which. The fork looks like a regular branch, the Water Beech coming out at quite an angle, according to its usual habit.—J. M. C.

HABENARIA PERAMCENA, GRAY.—This showy Orchid has added much of beauty to our collections this summer. Orchids are exceedingly scarce in this range, and hence the advent of one in any quantity is most welcome to botanists. Now, the very interest and peculiar attractiveness of this plant this year lies in its abundance. It was first found here by the writer in July 1873, and has not been seen since by him, although I believe others have collected a very few specimens. Now this year it appears in considerable abundance both in the old locality and in many new ones, which in past years have been tramped over again and again without any finds. It is hardly reasonable to suppose seeds have been borne to six or seven localities, as many miles apart, during the past year, and, on the other hand, if these plants have lain dormant so long there is much interest in a rest of such long duration.—A. H. Y.

SPERMACOCE GLABRA, MICHX.—We are glad to be able to record the rediscovery of this desirable plant. In 1870 it was named in the list of Mr. A. H. Young, as growing in Jefferson county on the river bank. As no specimens were saved, the discovery was practically of no value, and after repeated searches along the river bank doubt began to arise in our minds whether we really were entitled to the plant or not. In 1874, in my incom-

plete list of Jefferson county plants, trusting to Mr. Young's botanical acuteness, I included this species at the same time following him in the mistake, which was merely an oversight on his part, of putting the time of flowering in May and June. Now it has been discovered again in reasonable abundance, specimens have been made, and our title to it is without a flaw. It is barely in full flower this 6th day of August, thus confirming the date given in Gray's Manual. It is possible that it has been passed repeatedly for *Lycopus*, which it sometimes resembles at the first blush, but the much larger whorls and flowers, and the entire leaves soon separate it from that, and a glance at the developed corolla at once carries us far away from the *Labiatae*.—J. M. C.

NOTES ON THE FLORA OF CLINTON COUNTY, MO.—It was the privilege of the writer to spend a few weeks of the past summer on the prairies of North-western Missouri, and the list of his collection, together with some brief notes are presented to the readers of the GAZETTE.

The country is now nearly all under cultivation, so that tracts of unbroken prairie occur only here and there, in areas of 80 or 160 acres. The water courses, from Clinton county south to the Missouri river, are heavily wooded. An old resident informed me that when she came to the county forty-seven years ago, not a stick of timber was to be seen where now oaks and elms from six inches to two feet in diameter, stand so thick on the ground that it is impossible to drive through the forest without clearing. Certainly tree-growth in that county must have been very rapid!

Three-fourths of the timber trees belong to the genus *Quercus*. *Q. imbricaria*, Mx., forms about one-half of the Oaks and *Q. rubra*, L., nearly a fourth; while *Q. alba*, L., *Q. obtusiloba*, Mx., *Q. macrocarpa*, Mx., and *Q. prinus*, L. var. *acuminata*, Mx., make up the remainder. The flora of the woods is strikingly similar to that of Southern Indiana, consisting as it does of such species as *Geum strictum*, *Minulus alatus*, *Gerardia flava*, *Desmodium acuminatum*, *Phryma leptostachya*, etc.

The collection during July and a part of August embraced the following species:

Polygala incarnata, L., seems to be very scarce. Only one specimen was secured.

Trifolium pratense, L. Two heads were obtained having the flowers perfectly white—not even a rosy tinge about them.

Psoralea floribunda, Nutt., scarce. Half a dozen specimens were found, growing in a clump of Post Oaks.

Petalostemon violaceus, Mx. and *Petalostemon candidus*, Mx., very abundant on open prairie. The later comes into bloom about a week earlier than the former and has a shorter season.

Amorpha canescens, Nutt. Plentiful. Certainly the supposition that this plant indicates lead ore becomes false here.

Baptisia leucantha, T. & G. So common that it becomes a troublesome weed in cornfields and pastures. Racemes often 3 feet long.

Baptisia leucophæa, Nutt. Common in rich pastures.

Potentilla arguta, Pursh. Gray says "common westward," but only one plant was seen.

Lythrum alatum, Pursh. Common in pastures and by roadside.

Eryngium yuccifolium, Mx. Abundant.

Liatris pycnostachya, Mx. Low grounds; very common.

Solidago Missouriensis, Nutt. The earliest *Solidago*.

Silphium laciniatum, L. Not scarce.

Silphium integrifolium, Mx. More abundant than the last. There seem to be two forms of this species. One is typical except that the stem is not "4-angular" but perfectly round. The other is much more slender, the stem "4-angular and grooved." the